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Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data



Merriam-Webster's medical desk dictionary
p. cm.

ISBN 1-40181-188-4

1. Medicine—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster, Inc.

R121.M564 2002
610'.3—dc21

2001058656

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stretch, or cause to expand (as his pupils with atropine) — *vi* : to become expanded or swollen (as the pupil of the eye) — and contracts in response to variation in the amount of light

dilatation \di-'lä-shən\ *n* 1 : the state of being dilated : **DI-LATATION** 2 : the action of stretching or enlarging an organ or part of the body (as of the cervix) (as of the pupil with atropine)

dilatometer \di-'lä-täm-ə-tər\, \dil-'äm-ə-tər\ *n* : an instrument for measuring thermal dilatation or expansion esp. in determining coefficients of expansion of liquids or solids — **di-lato-metric** \di-'lä-tə-metrik\ *adj* — **di-la-to-met-ri-cal-ly** \tri-kə(z)-ē\ *adv* — **di-la-tom-e-try** \di-'äm-ə-trē\, \dil-'äm-ə-trē\ *n*, *pl* -tries

dilator \('di-'lä-tər, də-\ *n* : one that dilates: as *a* : an instrument for expanding a tube, duct, or cavity (as a urethral) — called also *divulser* *b* : a muscle that dilates a part *c* : a drug (as a vasodilator) causing dilation

Dilaudid \('di-'lä-did\ *trademark* — used for a preparation of hydromorphone

dill-oil \dil-'ō-dōl\, \dil'ōdōl\ *n*, *pl* **dildos** also **dilloes** : an object serving as a penis substitute for vaginal insertion

dill \dil\ *n* : any of several plants of the family Umbelliferae; esp. : a European herb (*Anethum graveolens*) with aromatic seeds and foliage that are used in flavoring foods and esp. pickles

dill oil *n* : either of two essential oils derived from the common dill: *a* : a colorless or pale yellow oil having a sweetish acrid taste that is obtained from the dried ripe fruits of the dill and is used as an aromatic carminative and as a flavoring agent *b* : a similar oil obtained from the whole dill plant and used as a flavoring agent

dill-seed oil \dil-'sēd\ *n* : **DILL OIL** *a*

dill-weed oil \dil-'wēd\ *n* : **DILL OIL** *b*

diltiazem \dil-'tē-ə-zēm\, \dil-'tē-ə-,zēm\ *n* : a calcium channel blocker $C_{22}H_{26}N_2O_8$ used esp. in the form of its hydrochloride as a coronary vasodilator — see **CARDIZEM**

diluent \dil-'yō-wənt\ *n* : a diluting agent (as the vehicle in a medicinal preparation)

diluent *adj* : making thinner or less concentrated by admixture : **DILUTING**

dilute \di-'üt, də-\ *vt* **diluted**; **diluting** : to make thinner or more liquid by admixture — **diluter** also **dilutor** \-'ər\ *n*

dilute *adj* : of relatively low strength or concentration (as a solution)

dilution \di-'lü-shən, də-\ *n* 1 : the action of diluting : the state of being diluted 2 : something (as a solution) that is diluted

dim *abbr* diminished

dimenhydriate \di-'men-'hī-drä-,nät\ *n* : a crystalline antihistamine $C_{24}H_{28}ClN_3O_3$ used esp. to prevent nausea (as in motion sickness)

dimension \dī-'men-chən also \dī-\ *n* : measure in one direction; *specif*: one of three or four coordinates determining a position in space or space and time

di-mer \di-'mər\ *n* : a compound formed by the union of two radicals or two molecules of a simpler compound; *specif*: a polymer formed from two molecules of a monomer — **di-mer-ic** \('di-'mər-ik\ *adj* — **di-mer-ization** or **Brit di-merisation** \('di-'mər-ə-'zā-shən\ *n* — **di-mer-ize** or **Brit di-merise** \('di-'mər-,rīz\ *vt* -ized or **Brit -ised**; -izing or **Brit -is-ing**

di-mer-caprol \('di-'mər-'käp-,rōl\, \-'rōl\ *n* : a colorless viscous oily compound $C_{24}H_{48}OS_2$ with an offensive odor developed as an antidote to lewisite and used in treating arsenic, mercury, and gold poisoning — called also **BAL**, **British anti-lewisite**

di-methyl \('di-'mēth-əl\ *adj* : containing two methyl groups in a molecule — often used in combination

di-methylbenz-an-thra-cene \ben-'zan(t)-thra-,sēn\ also **7,12-di-methylbenz[a]an-thra-cene** \sev-'ən-,twelv-'(z)-meth-əl-ben-'zan(t)-thra-,sēn\ *n* : a carcinogenic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon $C_{20}H_{16}$ widely used in experimental

research on carcinogenesis using animal models (as mice or rats) — *abbr*. **DMBA**

di-meth-yli-tros-amine \('di-'mēth-ə-'lē-tros-ə-mēn\ *n* : a carcinogenic nitrosamine $C_2H_5N_2O$ that occurs esp. in tobacco smoke — called also **nitrosodimethylamine**

di-meth-yl phthalate \('di-'mēth-əl-'fthal-ət\ *n* : a colorless liquid ester $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$ used chiefly as a plasticizer and insect repellent

di-meth-yl-poly-si-lox-ane \-'päl-ē-sō-'läk-sān, -sē-\ *n* : a polymer of silicone used esp. in pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations — see **SIMETHICONE**

dimethyl sulfate *n* : a carcinogenic sulfate $(CH_3)_2SO_4$ containing two methyl groups that is esp. irritating to the respiratory tract

dimethyl sulfoxide *n* : an anti-inflammatory agent $(CH_3)_2SO$ used in the treatment of interstitial cystitis — called also **DMSO**

di-meth-yl-trypt-a-mine \-'trip-tō-,mēn\ *n* : an easily synthesized hallucinogenic drug $C_{12}H_{16}N_2$ that is chemically similar to but shorter acting than *psilocybin* — called also **DMT**

di-meth-yl-tu-bo-cu-rra-rine \-'t(y)ū-bō-kyū-'rār-ən, -ēn\ *n* : a derivative of tubocurarine in the form of a salt (as the chloride $C_{40}H_{48}Cl_2N_2O_6$) as a skeletal muscle relaxant

di-mor-phic \('di-'mōr-fik\ *adj* 1 : **DIMORPHOUS** 2 : occurring in two distinct forms

di-mor-phism \('fiz-əm\ *n* : the condition or property of being dimorphic or dimorphous: as *a* (1) : the existence of two different forms (as of color or size) of a species esp. in the same population (2) : the existence of an organ in two different forms *b* : crystallization of a chemical compound in two different forms

di-mor-phous \('di-'mōr-fəs\ *adj* 1 : crystallizing in two different forms 2 : **DIMORPHIC** 2

dimple \dim'pəl\ *n* : a slight natural indentation or hollow in the surface of some part of the human body (as on a cheek or the chin)

dimple *vb* **dimpled**; **dimpling** \-'p(ə-)lin\ *vt* : to mark with dimples — *vi* : to exhibit or form dimples

di-ner-ic \('di-'ner-ik, də-\ *adj* : of or relating to the interface between two mutually immiscible liquids (as oil and water) contained in the same vessel

dinitrate — see **ISOSORBIDE DINITRATE**

di-ni-trō-ben-zen-e \di-'nē-trō-'ben-zen\, -ben-'n\ *n* : any of three isomeric toxic derivatives $C_6H_4(NO_2)_2$ of benzene

di-ni-trō-o-cre-sol \di-'nē-trō-,ō-'krē-,sōl, -sōl\ also **di-ni-trō-or-tho-cre-sol** \-'ōr-thō-'n\ : a yellow crystalline compound $C_6H_6N_2O_5$ used esp. as an insecticide and herbicide — called also **DNC**

di-ni-trō-phe-nol \-'fē-nōl, -fēl\, -fēl'\ *n* : any of six isomeric crystalline compounds $C_6H_4N_2O_5$ some of whose derivatives are pesticides; *esp* : a highly toxic compound that increases fat metabolism and was formerly used in weight control

Di-no-fla-ell-a-ta \di-'nō-,fla-ə-'lā-tə, -'lāt-\ *n*, *pl* : an order of chiefly marine usu. solitary phytoflagellates that are typically enclosed in a cellulose envelope, that have one transverse flagellum running in a groove about the body, one posterior flagellum extending out from a similar median groove, usu. a single nucleus, and yellow, brown, or occas. green chromatoplasts, and that include luminescent forms, important elements of marine food chains, and the flagellates of the genera *Gonyaulax* and *Gymnodinium* that cause red tide

di-no-fla-gel-late \di-'nō-'flaj-ə-'lāt, -'lāt, -fle-'jel-ət\ *n* : any of the order Dinoflagellata of phytoflagellates

di-nu-cle-o-tide \('di-'nū-'kley-(y)ū-kliē-,ō-'tīd\ *n* : a nucleotide consisting of two units each composed of a phosphate, a pentose, and a purine or pyrimidine base

Di-oc-to-phy-ma \('di-'ōk-tō-'fī-mə\ *n*, *syn* of **DI OCTOPHYMA**

di-o-done \di-'ō-,dōn\ *n* : **IODOPYRACET**

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dis-in-te-grate \('dis-'int-ə-,grāt\ **vb** -grat-ed; -grat-ing **vt** : to break or decompose into constituent elements, parts, or small particles ~ **vi** 1 : to break or separate into constituent elements or parts 2 : to undergo a change in composition (an atomic nucleus that ~ because of radioactivity) — **dis-in-te-gra-tion** \('dis-,int-ə-'grā-shən\ **n**

disintegration constant **n** : DECAY CONSTANT

dis-in-te-gra-tor \('dis-'int-ə-,grāt-ər\ **n** : one that causes the disintegration of something; **specif** : a substance used in tablet formulations to cause the tablet to break up on contact with moisture and exert its medicinal action promptly

dis-in-ter \('dis-'n̄-t̄r\ **vt** : to take out of the grave or tomb — **dis-in-ter-ment** \(-m̄nt\ **n**

dis-in-tox-i-cate \('dis-'n̄-t̄k-sə-,kāt\ **vt** -cat-ed; -cat-ing : DETOXIFY 2 — **dis-in-tox-i-ca-tion** \(-t̄k-sə-'kā-shən\ **n**

dis-junc-tion \('dis-'jən(t̄)-shən\ **n** : the separation of chromosomes or chromatids during anaphase of mitosis or meiosis

disk or disc \('disk\ **n** : any of various rounded or flattened anatomical structures: as a : a mammalian blood cell b : BLIND SPOT c : INTERVERTEBRAL DISK — see SLIPPED DISK

disk-ec-to-my also **disc-ec-to-my** \('dis-'kek-tə-mē\ **n**, **pl** -mies : surgical removal of an intervertebral disk

disk-o-gram also **disc-o-gram** \('dis-kə-,gram\ **n** : a radiograph of an intervertebral disk made after injection of a radioopaque substance

dis-kog-ra-phy also **dis-cog-ra-phy** \('dis-'kāg-rə-fē\ **n**, **pl** -phies : the process of making a diskogram

dis-lo-cate \('dis-lō-,kāt\, -lō-; \('dis-'lō-,kāt\ **vt** -cat-ed; -cat-ing : to put (a body part) out of order by displacing a bone from its normal connections with another bone (the *dislocated* his shoulder); **also** : to displace (a bone) from normal connections with another bone (the humerus was *dislocated* in the fall)

dis-lo-ca-tion \('dis-(-)lō-'kā-shən, -lā-\ **n** : displacement of one or more bones at a joint: LUXATION

dis-mem-ber \('dis-'mem-bar\ **vt** dis-mem-bered; **dis-mem-ber-ing** \(-b̄r(-r̄)in\ **vb** : to cut off or disjoin the limbs, members, or parts of — **dis-mem-ber-ment** \(-b̄r-mēnt\ **n**

dismutase — see SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE

dis-mu-ta-tion \('dis-myü-'tā-shən\ **n** : a process of simultaneous oxidation and reduction — used esp. of compounds taking part in biological processes

di-so-di-um \('di-'sōd-ē-əm\ **adj** : containing two atoms of sodium in a molecule

disodium cromoglycate **n** : CROMOLYN SODIUM

disodium ed-e-tate \('ed-ə-,tāt\ **n** : a hydrated disodium salt $C_{10}H_{14}N_2Na_2O_8 \cdot 2H_2O$ of EDTA that has an affinity for calcium and is used to treat hypercalcemia and pathological calcification

di-so-mic \('di-'sō-mik\ **adj** : having one or more chromosomes present in twice the normal number but not having the entire genome doubled — **di-so-my** \(-mē\ **n**, **pl** -mies

di-so-mus \(-m̄s\ **n**, **pl** di-so-mi \(-m̄l\ or di-so-mu-ses : a 2-bodied teratological fetus

di-so-pyr-a-mide \('di-'sō-'pī(r̄)-ə-,mīd\ **n** : a cardiac depressant $C_{21}H_{29}N_3O$ administered in the form of an association complex with phosphoric acid and used in the treatment of life-threatening ventricular arrhythmias

dis-or-der \('dis-'ord-ər, \('dis-ər\ **vt** dis-or-dered; **dis-or-der-ing** \(-'ord-ə(r̄)in\ **v** : to disturb the regular or normal functions of

disorder **n** : an abnormal physical or mental condition : AILMENT (an intestinal ~) (a nervous ~)

dis-or-dered **adj** 1 : not functioning in a normal orderly healthy way (~ bodily functions) 2 : mentally unbalanced (a ~ patient) (a ~ mind)

dis-or-ga-ni-za-tion or **Brit** **dis-or-ga-ni-sa-tion** \('dis-,ōrg-ə-nā-'zā-shən\ **n** : psychopathological inconsistency in personality, mental functions, or overt behavior (psychotic ~) (psychomotor ~) — **dis-or-ga-nize** or **Brit** **dis-or-ga-nise** \('dis-'ōr-gə-,nīz\ **vt** -nized or **Brit** -nised; **-niz-ing** or **Brit** -niz-ing

dis-ori-ent \('dis-'ōr-ē-,ent, -'ōr-\ **vt** : to produce a state of

disorientation in : DISORIENTATE (the next day the patient was ~ed but not comatose — *Jour. Amer. Med. Assoc.*)

dis-ori-en-ta-tion \('dis-,ōr-ē-ən-tā-shən, -ōr-, -ēn-\ **n** : a usu. transient state of confusion esp. as to time, place, or identity often as a result of disease or drugs — **dis-ori-en-tate** \('dis-'ōr-ē-ən-tāt, -ōr-, -ēn-\ **vt** -tat-ed; -tat-ing

disp *abbr* dispensary

dis-pa-rate \('dis-'par-ət, 'dis-pə(r̄)-rāt\ **adj** : indicating or stimulating dissimilar points on the retina of each eye

dis-par-i-ty \('dis-'par-ə-tē\ **n**, **pl** -ties : the state of being different or dissimilar (as in the sensory information received) — see RETINAL DISPARITY

dis-pen-sa-ry \('dis-pən(t̄)-sə-rē\ **n**, **pl** -ries : a place where medicine or medical or dental treatment is dispensed

dis-pen-sa-tion \('dis-pən(t̄)-sā-shən, -pen-\ **n** : the act of dispensing (the ~ of medicines)

dis-pen-sa-to-ry \('dis-pən(t̄)-sə-tōr-ē\ **n**, **pl** -ries 1 : a book or medicinal formulary containing a systematic description of the drugs and preparations used in medicine — compare PHARMACOPOEIA 1 2 : DISPENSARY

dis-pen-se \('dis-pən(t̄)-sə\ **vt** dis-pensed; **dis-pens-ing** 1 : to put up (a prescription or medicine) 2 : to prepare and distribute (medication)

dispensing optician **n**, **Brit** : a person qualified and licensed to fit and supply eyeglasses

dis-per-my \('di-,spōr-mē\ **n**, **pl** -mies : the entrance of two spermatozoa into one egg — compare MONOSPERMY, POLYSPERMY

dis-per-sal \('dis-pər-səl\ **n** : the act or result of dispersing; **specif** : the process or result of the spreading of organisms from one place to another

dis-perse \('dis-pər-səs\ **vb** dis-persed; **dis-per-sing** **vt** : to spread or distribute from a fixed or constant source: as a : to subject (as light) to dispersion b : to distribute (as fine particles) more or less evenly throughout a medium ~ **vi** : to become dispersed

dispersed phase or **disperse phase** **n** : the phase in a two-phase system that consists of finely divided particles (as colloidal particles), droplets, or bubbles of one substance distributed through another substance — called also discontinuous phase, internal phase

disperse system **n** : DISPERSION 3b, COLLOID 2b

dis-per-sion \('dis-pər-zhən, -shən\ **n** 1 : the act or process of dispersing : the state of being dispersed 2 : the separation of light into colors by refraction or diffraction with formation of a spectrum; **also** : the separation of radiation into components in accordance with some varying characteristic (as energy) 3 a : a dispersed substance b : a system consisting of a dispersed substance and the medium in which it is dispersed : COLLOID 2b — called also disperse system

dispersion medium **n** : the liquid, gaseous, or solid phase in a two-phase system in which the particles of the dispersed phase are distributed — called also continuous phase, external phase

dis-per-si-ty \('dis-pər-sə-tē\ **n**, **pl** -ties : the state or the degree of chemical dispersion

dis-per-sive \(-'par-siv, -ziv\ **adj** 1 : of or relating to dispersion (a ~ medium) (the ~ power of a lens) 2 : tending to disperse — **dis-per-sive-ness** **n**

dis-per-soid \(-sōid\ **n** : finely divided particles of one substance dispersed in another

dis-place \('dis-plās\ **vt** -placed; **-plac-ing** 1 a : to remove from the usual or proper place (in heterotopia the gray portions of the cord are *displaced* so that patches of gray matter are scattered among the bundles of white fibers — R. L. Cecil *et al.*) b : to shift (an emotion or behavior) from a maladaptive or unacceptable object or form of outlet to a more adaptive or acceptable one (~ punishable behavior by directing it towards things that cannot punish — B. F. Skinner) 2 : to set free from chemical combination by taking the place of (zinc ~s the hydrogen of dilute acids) 3 : to subject to percolation

dis-place-ment \(-plās-mənt\ **n** 1 a : the act or process of removing something from its usual or proper place or the state

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and connective migration process of forming o-plas-tic \'-plas-IBROSA CYSTICA, , OSTEODYSTRO-
r -ma-ta \'-mət-ə\ consisting chiefly collagenous fibrils

rous tissue \<a fi-
-osed of a serous fibrous tissue \<a the, the pericardium

ez\ : a condition tissue : fibrous de-

muscular condition cative tissue associ-
-ne instances to in-
commonly accom-
cutaneous nodules

CERTUS FIBROSUS by or affected with
sisting of, or resem-
-l : characterized by
ie growth of fibrous

or -las : the outer or
-o bones of the hind
e slenderest bone of
- length, articulates
the tibia and below
orming the external
- calf bone — fib-u-

AL COLLATERAL LIG-

'kā-nē-əl\ adj : be-
-is ined from the latex of
and protein digestiv-
zation in physiology
proportional to the
-ence in the blood as it
- is used to determine
oxygen concentration
- leaves the lungs and
- assumed — called also

erman physiologist. A
advocate of the school
-aine quantitatively the
rganism's components
-is of general physics
-research in fields of no-
-including the diffusion
-m, endosmosis, and fil-
-o the motion of fluids in
-in and measurement of
-he theory of heat in
- In 1856 he published a
-the first textbook of
-mental laws governing
own as Fick's law. Fick
- hemodynamics, and in
-for the measurement of

cardiac output. He also developed a number of physiolog-
ical measuring devices.

Fick's law \'fiks-\n : a law of chemistry and physics: the rate
of diffusion of one material in another is proportional to the
negative of the gradient of the concentration of the first ma-
terial

FICS abbr Fellow of the International College of Surgeons

FID abbr free induction decay

field \fēld\ n 1 : an area or division of an activity \<a
doctor eminent in her ~\> 2 : a complex of forces that serve
as causative agents in human behavior 3 a : a region of em-
bryonic tissue potentially capable of a particular type of dif-
ferentiation \<a morphogenetic ~\> b : a region or space in
which a given effect (as magnetism) exists 4 a : an area that is
perceived or under observation; esp : the area visible
through the lens of an optical instrument — see VISUAL
FIELD b : the site of a surgical operation

field fever n : a European leptospirosis of humans
field hospital n : a military organization of medical person-
nel with equipment for establishing a temporary hospital in
the field

field lens \',lēn\ n : the lens in a compound eyepiece that is
nearer the objective

field of force n : FIELD 3b

field of view \'-vüü\ n : FIELD 4a

field of vision n : VISUAL FIELD

fièvre bouillon-neuse \fyev-rə, bül-üñ-nüz\ n : BOUTON-
NEUSE FEVER

fifth cranial nerve \fi(f)th-, 'fift-\n : TRIGEMINAL NERVE

fifth disease n : ERYTHEMA INFECTIOSUM

fifth nerve n : TRIGEMINAL NERVE

fifth ventricle n : a cavity between the vertical lamina of the
septum pellucidum that does not have a channel of commu-
nication with the other ventricles of the brain

fig \fig\ n 1 : an oblong or pear-shaped fruit that is a syco-
num; esp : the edible fruit of a widely cultivated tree (*Ficus*
-carica) that has laxative qualities 2 : any of a genus (*Ficus*)
of trees of the mulberry family that produce figs

fig abbr figure

fig-ure \fig-yü\, Brit & often US 'fig-yü\ n 1 : bodily shape or
form esp. of a person \<a slender ~\> 2 a : the graphic repre-
sentation of a form esp. of a person b : a diagram or pic-
torial illustration of textual matter 3 : a person who is rep-
resentative of or serves as a psychological substitute for
someone or something else — see FATHER FIGURE

figure-ground \'-gräünd\ adj : relating to or being the
relationships between the parts of a perceptual field which is
perceived as divided into a part consisting of figures having
form and standing out from the part comprising the back-
ground and being relatively formless \<a an ambiguous dia-
gram in which ~ relationships are easily perceived as re-
versed\>

fila pl of FILUM

fil-a-men-t \fil-a-mənt\ n : a single thread or a thin flexible
threadlike object, process, or appendage; esp : an elongated
thin series of cells attached one to another or a very long
thin cylindrical single cell (as of some algae, fungi, or bac-
teria) — fil-a-men-tous \fil-a-mənt-əs\ adj

fil-iar \fi-lər\ adj : of or relating to a thread or line; esp
- having threads across the field of view \<a ~ eyepiece\>
fil-iar-in \fo'-lar-ē-ə, '-ler-\n 1 pl fil-iar-i-ae \-ē, -ē, -i\ : any of
numerous slender filamentous nematodes that as adults are
parasites in the blood or tissues of birds or mammals and as
larvae usu. develop in biting insects (as fleas or mosquitos)
that belong to the superfamily Filarioidea, and that for the
most part were once included in the genus *Filaria* but are
now divided among various genera (as *Wuchereria* and *On-
chocerca*) 2 cap, in former classifications : a genus of nem-
atodes that included most of the filarial worms

fil-iar-i-ids also fil-iar-o-sis \fil-a-'ri-ə-səs\ n, pl -ses also
-o-ses \,-səz\ : infestation with or disease caused by filariae

fil-iar-i-at-ed \fo'-lar-ē-ət-əd, '-ler-\ adj : marked by the
presence of filariae \<a ~ person\>

fil-iar-i-cide \fo'-lar-ē-sid, '-ler-\ n : an agent that is destruc-
tive to filariae — fil-iar-i-cid-al \fo'-lar-ē-sid-əl, '-ler-\ adj

fil-iar-i-form \fo'-fɔrm\ adj, of a larval nematode : resembling
a filaria esp. in having a slender elongated form and in
possessing a delicate capillary esophagus

fil-iar-i-id \-ē-əd\ or fil-iar-id \fo'-lar-əd, 'fil-ər-əd\ adj : of or
relating to the superfamily Filarioidea or to filariae

filariid or filarial n : FILARIA 1

fil-iar-i-ol-dea \fo'-lar-ē-əl-əd-ə, '-ler-\ n pl : a large super-
family of nematodes of the order Spirurida that comprises the
medically important filarial worms and related forms
having a slender thready body, a simple anterior end with the
oral lips inconspicuous, a cylindrical esophagus lacking
a bulbus, and often unequal and dissimilar copulatory spicules
in the male — fil-iar-i-old \fo'-lar-ē-əl-əd, '-ler-\ adj

filariosis var of FILARIASIS

filar micrometer n : an instrument for accurately measuring
small distances or angles that usu. consists of two parallel
fine platinum wires mounted in the focal plane of a micro-
scope or telescope with one wire being fixed and the other
movable by means of finely threaded screw

fila terminalia pl of FILUM TERMINALE

file \fi(ə)\ n 1 : a tool usu. of hardened steel with cutting
ridges for forming or smoothing surfaces (as of a tooth) 2
: a narrow instrument for shaping fingernails with a fine
rough metal or emery surface — file vt filed; fil-ing

fil-gras-tim \fil-'gras-təm\ n : a genetically engineered
human granulocyte colony-stimulating factor used to de-
crease the incidence of infection esp. as manifested by fe-
brile neutropenia in patients affected with nonmyeloid ma-
lignant neoplasms — see NEUPOGEN

fil-ial generation \fil-ē-əl, 'fil-yəl\ n : a generation in a
breeding experiment that is successive to a parental genera-
tion — symbol F_1 for the first, F_2 for the second, etc.

filic-ic acid \fi'-lis-ik-\ n : a phenolic antineoplastic sub-
stance that is obtained as a colorless powder from the rhizome
of the common male fern

fil-i-cin \fil-ə-sən\ n : FILICIC ACID; also : the mixture of
active principles obtained from the male fern

fil-i-form \fil-ə-fɔrm, 'fi-lə-\ adj : shaped like a filament

filiform n : an extremely slender bougie

filiform papilla n : any of numerous minute pointed papillae

on the tongue

fil-i-pin \fil-ə-pin\ n : an antifungal antibiotic $C_{35}H_{58}O_{11}$

produced by a bacterium of the genus *Streptomyces* (*S.*

filipinensis)

fill \fil\ vt 1 : to repair the cavities of (teeth) 2 : to supply

as directed \<a a prescription\>

filled milk n : skim milk with fat content increased by the
addition of vegetable oils

fil-let \fil-ət\ n : a band of anatomical fibers; specif : LEM-
NISCUS

fill-ing \fil-ing\ n 1 : material (as gold or amalgam) used to
fill a cavity in a tooth 2 : simple sporadic lymphangitis of
the leg of a horse commonly due to overfeeding and insuf-
ficient exercise

film \fil\ n 1 a : a thin skin or membranous covering

: PELLICLE b : an abnormal growth on or in the eye 2 a
: an exceedingly thin layer : LAMINA b : a thin flexible

transparent sheet of cellulose acetate or cellulose nitrate
coated with a radiation-sensitive emulsion for taking photo-
graphs or making radiographs

film badge \',baž\ n : a small pack of sensitive photographic

film worn as a badge for indicating exposure to radiation

fil-o-po-di-um \fil-o-'pō-de-əm also ,fil-\ also fil-o-pod \fil-o-

-pōd\ n, pl -po-di-a \'-pō-de-ə\ also -pods : a long thin fila-

lum about \\'\ kitten \\'\ further \\'\ ash \\'\ ace \\'\ cot, cart

\\'\ out \\'\ chin \\'\ bet \\'\ easy \\'\ go \\'\ hit \\'\ ice \\'\ job

\\'\ sing \\'\ go \\'\ law \\'\ boy \\'\ thin \\'\ the \\'\ loo

\\'\ foot \\'\ yet \\'\ zh\ vision See also Pronunciation Symbols page

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F